

1959 (OSWALD)

The FBI opened a "security file" on Lee Harvey OSWALD after his defection to the Soviet Union. (V.4)



CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL 1998

June 1962 (OSWALD)

After OSWALD's return to this country in June 1962, he was interviewed twice by FBI agents; on each occasion re repeatedly lied. He also refused to be polygraphed. about his negative answers to questions of ties to Soviet intelligence. Yet the FBI closed the OSWALD security case immediately after the second interview. (V.4)

March 1963 (OSWALD)

The FBI reopened OSWALD's case, but OSWALD was not interviewed until 10 August 1963, when he requested an interview after his arrest in New Orleans for disturbing the peace. On the occasion of this 3rd interview, he again repeatedly lied to FBI agents. (V.4)

April 1963 (OSWALD)

According to an FBI report on its part of the investigation,
OSWALD allegedly shot at General WALKER in April 1963. (V.31)

OSWALD applied for a new passport in New Orleans. According to his application, a passport (no. D 092526) was issued on 25 June 1963.

Warren Report, p. 412

Commission Exhibit no. 781

NB: OSWALD gave as his mailing address Box 30061, New Orleans. This post office box was the one he opened as a mailing address for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. [See page 291, WR]

24 July 1963 (OSWALD)

According to FBI reports, ten Cuban exiles arrived in New Orleans from Miami. These ten joined an existing group of exiles at a "training camp" north of New Orleans, which was directed by the same individuals who were involved in procuring the dynamite the FBI seized. By late July, some 28 Cuban exiles were at the training camp, allegedly awaiting transportation to Guatemala where they would work for a lumber company. (V.12)

Some of those who owned the land on which the Cuban exiles were staying became concerned about the FBI interest in anti-CASTRO activities and ordered them to leave. Carlos BRINGUIER was called upon to assist in getting this group back to Miami. (V.12)

At least one FBI report, on the seizure of materials which was not provided the Warren Commission, raises additional questions about the purpose of OSWALD's contact with BRINGUIER. Indeed, BRINGUIER himself believed OSWALD was attempting to infiltrate the anti-CASTRO movement in order to report its activities to pro-CASTRO forces. (V.12)

5 August 1963 (OSWALD)

OSWALD contacted a Cuban exile in New Orleans, Carlos BRINGUIER, offering to help in training anti-CASTRO forces. (V.12)

7 August 1963 (OSWALD)

OSWALD returned and left his Marine Corps training manual for
BRINGUIER. (V.12)

9 August 1963 (OSWALD)

BRINGUIER saw OSWALD handing out pro-CASTRO literature, which resulted in fighting and their arrest. OSWALD subsequently appeared on a radio debate with BRINGUIER, again taking a pro-CASTRO position. (V.12)

10 August 1963 (OSWALD)

FBI interviewed OSWALD (3rd) upon latter's request after his arrest in New Orleans for disturbing the peace. (V.4)

September 1963 (27 September 1963) (OSWALD)

OSWALD visited Mexico City, where he visited both the Cuban and Soviet diplomatic establishments, and contacted a vice consul at the latter who was in fact a KGB agent. Despite receiving this information on OSWALD's Mexico City activity, the FBI failed to intensify its investigative efforts. It failed to interview him before the assassination despite receiving a note from him warning the FBI to leave his wife alone. (V.4)

17 September 1963

OSWALD obtained from the Mexican consulate general in New Orleans a "Tourist Card", FM-8 no. 24085, good for one journey into Mexico for no longer than fifteen days.

Warren Report, p. 730

[FN 1100 - CE 2478, CE 1143, p. 1; CE 2119, pp. 20-21;
CE 2120, CE 2563, p. 1.

[FN 1101 - See Ch. VI, pp. 314 (Warren Report).

[FN 1102 - CE 2481, 2478; app. XIV, p. 745, infra.]

22 September 1963

OSWALD's landlord had seen Mrs. PAINE's car being packed and had asked OSWALD, whose rent was about fifteen days overdue, whether he was leaving. OSWALD told him (the landlord) that Marina was leaving temporarily but that he would remain.

Warren Report, p. 730

[FN 1106 - 10 H 276 (Jesse J. GARNER), 274 (Mrs. Jesse GARNER).

23 September 1963

Marina OSWALD and June left with Mrs. Ruth PAINE for Irving during the morning of 23 September 1963.

Warren Report, p. 730.

[FN 1103 - CE 2124, p. 383; CE 2125, pp. 475, 477-78; CE 2479; cf. 10 H 276-277 (Jesse J. GARNER).]

Before she left, OSWALD told Marina that she should not tell anyone about his impending trip to Mexico. Marina kept this secret until after the assassination.

[FN 1104 - 1 H 37, 45 (Marina OSWALD)]

[FN 1105 - Id. at 23. CE 1156, p. 444]

26 September 1963

OSWALD boarded Continental Trailways bus no. 5133 in Houston and left at 2:35 a.m. for Laredo, Texas, via Corpus Christi and Alice. The bus was scheduled to arrive in Laredo at about 1:20 p.m.

Warren Report, p. 732

[FN 1137 - 11 H 214 (McFARLAND); CE 1143, p. 4; CE 2191, pp. 5-7; CE 2534.

26 September 1963

OSWALD crossed the border from Laredo to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, between 1:30 and 2 p.m. From Nuevo Laredo, he traveled to Mexico City aboard bus no. 516 of the Flecha Roja Bus Line, which left at 2:15 p.m. and was scheduled to arrive in Mexico City at 9:45 a.m. on the following day; he held baggage claim check no 320435. The bus arrived in Mexico City 15 minutes late, at 10 a.m. OSWALD left the bus station by himself.

Warren Report, p. 733

[FN 1139 - CE 2193, pp. 1-2; CE 2123, 2566, pp. 2-3.

[FN 1140 - CE 2463, pp. 10-12; CE 2566, p. 2.

[FN 1146 - CE 2566, p. 2.

[FN 1147 - 11 H 220 (MUMFORD), 214-215 (McFARLAND).]

OSWALD occupied the seat next to an elderly Englishman (probably Albert OSBORNE), who told two Australian girls that the young man sitting next to him apparently had been to Mexico before. [FN 1142 - 11 H 220 (MUMFORD).]

OSWALD initiated two conversations with the Australian girls, during which he mentioned his visit to Russia and recommended the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City as a "clean and cheap" hotel; he told them, apparently falsely, that he had stayed there on previous occasions. [FN 1142 - 11 H 218 (MUMFORD).]

OSWALD's Contacts with the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in
Mexico City. Contacts given in their order of occurrence.

- - - - -

	<u>27.9.63</u>	<u>28.9.63</u>	<u>1.10.63</u>
Cuban Embassy	(1)* (3)*	(5)*	
Soviet Embassy	(2)*	(4)* (6)T ^a (7)*	(8)T ^b (9)T

Legend:

- * OSWALD physically present
- T Contact by telephone
- a OSWALD spoke to Soviet Embassy
by telephone from Cuban Embassy
- b OSWALD called wrong number

~~SECRET~~

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27 September 1963 (Friday), 1626 hours, (cont.)

place, this permission, forexample, here or any place she could receive it (visa or permission), but right now they do have them. Silvia DURAN says certainly and they cannot give a letter either because they do not know if the visa will be approved. The Soviet says he cannot give a letter or recommendation either because he does not know him (the American) and asks to be excused for bothering her. Silvia DURAN says that is all right and many thanks.

27 September 1963

OSWALD registered at the Hotel del Comercio within an hour of his arrival in Mexico City. He stayed there throughout his visit. The hotel, located not far from the commercial heart of the city and within four blocks of the bus station, is one of a group of hotels located near the intercity bus terminals and has perhaps the best appearance of the group. It is known by personnel in other hotels that the owner of the Hotel del Comercio can understand and speak a little English. OSWALD registered as "Lee, Harvey Oswald", and gave his occupation as "photo". He had room 18 which cost \$1.28 per day.

Warren Report, p. 733

[FN 1148 - CE 2121, p. 54; CE 2120, 3073, p. 7.

[FN 1149 - CE 1400, 2121, pp. 46, 54, 59; CE 2488.

[FN 1150 - CE 2121, p. 59.

[FN 1151 - CE 2121, p. 47; CE 2444, p. 53; CE 2480.

[FN 1152 - CE 2121, pp. 47, 54.]

From all credible evidence known to this time (May 1975) (none, incidentally, added since the Warren Commission), Lee Harvey OSWALD spent four full days and two partial days - about 116 hours in all - in Mexico City from 10:00 a.m. 27 September 1963 to about 8:30 a.m. 2 October 1963. His place of residence was a small hotel, not frequented by gringos - the Hotel del Comercio.* Interviews and interrogation by the Mexican authorities and the FBI, after the assassination, established that in the recollection of all hotel personnel he left early and returned late each day of his stay.

Assuming, and allowing for the fact of late arrival and early departure, that he slept one-third of the time of his stay (38 or 39 hours), there remain 78 hours of activity to be accounted for. Overall, CIA's information can account solely for very brief periods during 27, 28 September and 1 October. All coverage by CIA during the entire period was technical. The Station had no live source (living agent) coverage either unilateral or from Mexican liaison. Study, 2 May 1975

*Calle Bernardino de Sahagun no. 19.

27 September 1963

After he registered, OSWALD turned promptly to the task of obtaining permission to enter Cuba. Mexican officials would not permit a U. S. citizen without a Cuban visa to board a plane for Cuba even if he had an American passport, but would permit passage if he had a visa even though the passport proscribed travel to Cuba. OSWALD had a 1963 American passport (stamped invalid for travel to Cuba). but had neither a regular Cuban visa nor an intransit visa which would permit a short stay in Cuba on his way to Russia or some other country. His address book contained the telephone number and address of a Cuban airline, but there is evidence that he never visited its office.

Warren Report, pp. 733-734.

[FN 1153 - CE 2568.

[FN 1154 - CE 1969, 2121, p. 1.

[FN 1155 - CE 18, p. 54; CE 2567.]

27 September 1963 (Friday)

OSWALD visited the Cuban Embassy on Friday, 27 September and spoke with Senora Silvia Tirado de DURAN, a Mexican citizen employed there. Senora DURAN later made a signed statement to the Mexican police that OSWALD:

. . . applied for a visa to Cuba in transit to Russia and based his application upon his presentation of his passport in which it was recorded that he had been living in the latter country for a period of three years, his work permit from that same country written in the Russian language and letters in the same language, as well as proof of his being married to a woman of Russian nationality and being the apparent director in the city of New Orleans of the organization called "Fair Play for Cuba" with the desire that he should be accepted as a "friend" of the Cuban Revolution

He apparently also stated that he was a member of the Communist Party and displayed documents which he claimed to be evidence of his membership. He said that he intended to go to Cuba on 30 September and to remain there for two weeks, or longer if possible, and then go on to Russia. Senora DURAN took down the relevant date [sic - data] and filled out the appropriate application. OSWALD left the embassy but was to return in the afternoon.

Warren Report, p. 734

[FN 1156 - CE 2121, p. 39; CE 3073, p. 7.]

[FN 1157 - CE 2564; see CE 93.]

[FN 1158 - CE 2445, p. 2.]

[FN 1159 - CE 2121, p. 39.]

27 September 1963 (Friday) (cont.)

Then (after leaving the Cuban Embassy), or possibly even before his initial visit to the Cuban Embassy OSWALD went to the Soviet Embassy where he spoke with either Pavel Antonovich YATSKOV or Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV.

They are both consular officials serving also as agents of the KGB. OSWALD later said that he had dealt with "KOSTIN", undoubtedly a reference to KOSTIKOV. He was unable to obtain a Soviet visa then. Marina said that the officials at the Soviet Embassy "refused to have anything to do with him".

Warren Report, p. 734

[FN 1160 - CE 2764. 3073, p. 6; see 1 H 28 (Marina OSWALD).]

[FN 1161 - CE 2764.]

[FN 1162 - CE 15. He appears to have attempted to record KOSTIKOV's name in his guide book. CE 2486.]

[FN 1163 - 1 H 28 (Marina OSWALD).]

27 September 1963 (Friday) (cont.)

OSWALD returned to the Cuban Embassy later in the afternoon, this time bringing with him passport photographs which he may have obtained in the United States. Senora DURAN telephoned the Soviet Embassy to inquire about the status of OSWALD's Russian visa and was told that there would be a delay of about four months. OSWALD became highly agitated and angry, particularly when he learned that he could not obtain an intransit visa to Cuba before he acquired a Russian visa. Senora DURAN called the Cuban consul, then Eusibio AZQUE, to speak to him. The discussion between OSWALD and AZQUE developed into a heated argument, which ended when AZQUE told OSWALD that in his opinion people like OSWALD were harming the Cuban Revolution and that so far as AZQUE was concerned, he would not give OSWALD a visa. Senora DURAN wrote her name and the telephone number of the Embassy on a piece of paper which she gave to OSWALD in case he wished to contact her again. He copied this information into his address book. Senora DURAN forwarded the Cuban visa application to Havana; the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs replied on 15 October that the visa could be issued only after OSWALD had obtained a Russian visa. (See Commission Exhibit no. 2564, p. 303.)

Warren Report, pp. 734-735

[FN 1164 - CE 2121, p. 39; CE 2449.

[FN 1165 - CE 2121, p. 39.

[FN 1166 - CE 2121, pp. 39-40; CE 2120; cf. CE 2445.

[FN 1167 - CE 2121, p. 40; CE 2465; CE 18, p. 54; CE 2445, p. 2; CE 2120.

[FN 1168 - CE 2121, p. 39.

[FN 1169 - CE 2445, p. 3; CE 2121, p. 40.]

27 September 1963 (Friday), 1605 hours

Silvia DURAN, a Mexican national, a local employee of the Cuban Embassy, Consular Section, a receptionist, calls the Consular Section (telephone number: 15-60-55) of the Soviet Embassy, and speaks with an unknown male at the Soviet Embassy. Silvia DURAN tells the man that an American citizen was there, the one who wants a visa for Cuba on his way to the Soviet Union, and he wants to know with whom he was talking there because she (Silvia DURAN) had sent him to the Soviet Embassy saying that if they accepted him and gave him a visa, then the Cubans (Embassy) would also give him a visa without further processing, only advising Immigration in Cuba. The American, she says, wants to know with whom he had talked there because he says he was told there would be no problem. The man in the Soviet Embassy says to wait a moment. A different Soviet speaks, and Silvia DURAN explains the same thing to him. This man says to leave her name and telephone number and he will call back. Silvia DURAN gives the telephone number 11-28-47 (Cuban Consulate). She also takes advantage of the conversation and states she has moved and wants to advise the Soviet Embassy of her change of address so that she can receive the Soviet Embassy's Bulletin. The man says to call KOUKHARENKO to give her new address, then he asks the name of the Consul or Cultural Attache. Silvia DURAN says the name is Teresa PROENZA and the telephone number is 14-13-26. The man says thanks.

Study, 2 May 1975, pp. 7-8

27 September 1963 (Friday), 1626 hours.

An unidentified male, a Soviet, calls (from 15-61-55 in the Soviet Embassy) the Cuban Consulate (11-28-47), asks Silvia DURAN if the American had been there. Silvia DURAN says he is there now. The Soviet says the American showed papers from the Consulate in Washington, that he wants to go to the Soviet Union and be there for a long time with his wife, who is Russian, but the answer has not come from Washington in respect to this problem, and according to procedure it takes four or five months, but without having permission from the Soviet Union they should ask, or better said, they cannot issue a visa there without asking Washington. However, according to this man, he showed a letter indicating he was a member of an organization in favor of Cuba and that the Cubans said that they cannot issue a visa without his having a visa for the Soviet Union, and now he (the Soviet) does not know what to do with him (the American), because they have to wait for an answer from Washington.

Silvia DURAN agrees the same problem exists with the Cubans, that the problem with him (the American) is that he does not know anyone in Cuba and therefore if that is true it will be difficult for him to get a visa for Cuba, because he was thinking of processing his visa (for the Soviet Union), because he knew it would require waiting a long time for his visa to the Soviet Union while in Cuba, and from there go to the Soviet Union. The Soviet said the thing is that if his wife right now were in Washington she would receive her visa right now, or permission, from the Soviet Union, to return to her country, she is going to receive her visa in Washington but having this visa, she could communicate to any

27 or 28 September 1963

The following remarks have been recently attributed to Soviet Consul Pavel Antonovich YATSKOV in Mexico City regarding Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"I met OSWALD here. He stormed into my office and wanted me to introduce and recommend him to the Cubans. He told me that he had lived in the USSR. I told him that I would have to check before I could recommend him. He was nervous and his hands trembled, and he stormed out of my office. I don't believe that a person as nervous as OSWALD, whose hands trembled could have accurately fired a rifle."

Our Mexican Station has checked its records for the period OSWALD was in Mexico City and has advised it is quite possible that OSWALD thought he had talked with Valeriy KOSTIKOV when he actually had spoken to YATSKOV; or that he first spoke to KOSTIKOV who turned him over to his superior YATSKOV.

Memorandum for Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, dated 2 July 1964.

c. August 1963

Silvia DURAN began to occupy the position of secretary to the Cuban Consul, Eusebio AZCUE, who ceased to function in that capacity some five days ago on Monday, the 18th of this month (November), having been replaced by Alfredo MIRAVAL y Diaz.

DURAN began work as a temporary measure as a result of the death in a traffic accident of her friend, Maricarmen OLAVARRI, who had been occupying that position, until some person arrived from Cuba who would take over the job. DURAN was responsible for the "administrative operation" and preparing the visas which are issued, as well as handling the applications for such visas which are sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cuba for approval. She obtained this work directly from AZCUE with whom she was very friendly.

DURAN's signed statement of 23 November 1963
FBI Memorandum dated 18 May 1964 (DURAN soft file)

28 September 1963 (Saturday), 1151 hours.

Silvia DURAN calls the Soviet Embassy (on 15-60-55) and talks to an unidentified Soviet. She says that there is in the Cuban Embassy a North American who was at the Soviet Embassy. The Soviet says wait a minute. Silvia DURAN speaks English with someone - and comments in Spanish that they gave (Raul) APARICIO (Nogales, Cultural Attache, Cuban Embassy) telephone number 14-12-99 (his home number) and to take the number down - Silvia DURAN then says the American citizen is going to talk with you, i.e., the Soviet. The American first speaks Russian and the Soviet speaks English." They continue in English. The American speaks broken Russian and says I was in your Embassy and spoke to your Consul. Just a minute. A Soviet takes the phone and asks the American in English what does he want. The American says please speak Russian. The Soviet says what else do you want. The American says I was just now at your Embassy and they took my address. The Soviet says I know that. The American, in hardly recognizable Russian, says I did not know it then. I went to the Cuban Embassy to ask them for my address, because they have it. The Soviet says why don't you come again and leave your address with us, it is not far from the Cuban Embassy. The American says I'll be there right away.

30 September 1963

On Monday, 30 September, OSWALD began to prepare for his return to the United States. He appeared at the Agencia de Viages, Transportes Chihuahuenses, and purchased international exchange orders costing \$20.30 for travel on a Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Laredo and by Greyhound bus directly from Laredo to Dallas. The travel agency made a reservation for him on Transportes del Norte bus no. 332, departing Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on 2 October. The seat, no. 12, was reserved in the name of the travel agency, which recorded the reservation in the name of "H. O. Lee". The employee who made the reservation testified that he probably wrote the name that way because he was copying from OSWALD's tourist card, which read "Lee, Harvey Oswald". (The manifest for Transportes Frontera bus no. 340, leaving Mexico City for Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, 2 October 1963, contains the name "Oswld" [sic], which apparently was added to the manifest after the trip; in any event, OSWALD did not take bus 340.)

Warren Report, p. 736

[FN 1191 - See CE 1400.

[FN 1192 - CE 2530, 2531, 2537, 2536, 2458, 2121, pp. 64-69; CE 1166, pp. 2-3; CE 2469, pp. 1-2; CE 2538, 2532, p.5; CE 2638, 3073, pp. 2, 3.

[FN 1193 - CE 2639, 2539, p. 1.

[FN 1194 - CE 2452, 2121, pp. 99-103; CE 2470, 2471, pp. 1-2; CE 2527.

[FN 1195 - CE 2121, pp. 99-105; CE 2535, pp. 1-2; CE 1143, p.3.]

1 October 1963

On 1 October, OSWALD paid his hotel bill through that night.

Warren Report, p. 736.

[FN 1196 - CE 2540, p. 9.]

1 October 1963 (Tuesday), 1031 hours.

An unknown male (American) calls the Soviet Embassy, the Military Attache's number, 15-69-87, and says to an unidentified Soviet respondent: I was at your place last Saturday and talked to your Consul. They said that they would send a telegram to Washington, and I wanted to ask you if there is anything new? The Soviet says I would like to ask you to call another telephone number. Please write it down: 15-60-55, and ask for a consul. Thank you.

1 October 1963 (Tuesday), 1045 hours.

The same person who telephoned a day or so ago and spoke in broken Russian speaks to OBYEDKOV (a Soviet Embassy guard).* He says: This le Lee

1 October 1963 (Tuesday), 1045 hours.

The same person who telephoned a day or so ago and spoke in broken Russian speaks to (Ivan Ivanovich) OBYEDKOV (a Soviet Embassy guard). He says: This is Lee OSWALD speaking. I was at your place last Saturday and spoke to a consul, and they said that they would send a telegram to Washington, so I wanted to find out if you have anything new? But I don't remember the name of that consul.

OBYEDKOV says: KOSTIKOV. He is dark (hair or skin ?).

OSWALD says yes. My name is OSWALD. OBYEDKOV says, just a minute, I'll find out. They say that they have not received anything yet. OSWALD says: Have they done anything?

OBYEDKOV says: Yes, they say that a request has been sent out, but nothing has been received as yet. OSWALD says:

And what . . . ? OBYEDKOV hangs up.

1 October 1963

It should be noted that OSWALD was in no sense "under investigation". None of the facts of his defection and stay in the USSR and return to the United States, 1959 - 1962, were known to Mexico Station files before 10 October 1963, when the bare bones of his biography were forwarded by headquarters in response to a Station cabled report of 8 October which had forwarded, on a routine basis, what appeared to be a contact by an American for a visa to Cuba in transit to the USSR. This was indicated and deduced from technically acquired information on 1 October, which was the first and only occasion in which OSWALD identified himself (partially) by true name.

Study, 2 May 1975, p. 4

2 October 1963

The hotel night watchman remembers helping OSWALD to obtain a taxicab at about 6:30 or 7. Transportes del Norte bus no. 332 left as scheduled at about 8:30 a.m.; at Monterrey the passengers were shifted to a relief bus, No. 373, scheduled to depart for Laredo at 10 p.m. that evening. Fellow passengers recall that OSWALD was pulled off the bus by Mexican officials at the border, because of some alleged irregularity in his Mexican tourist papers; one passenger overheard him mumbling complaints about the Mexican immigration officials when he returned to the bus.

Warren Report, p. 736.

[FN 1197 - CE 2121, pp. 56, 119.

[FN 1198 - CE 2121, pp. 72-78; CE 2459, 2460, 2535, pp. 10-11.

[FN 1199 - CE 2121, pp. 61, 76; CE 2456, p. 3; CE 2459, pp. 2-3; CE 2460, p. 6; CE 2532, p. 9.]

3 October 1963

At about 1:35 a.m. OSWALD crossed the International Bridge from Nuevo Laredo into Texas. He traveled from Laredo to Dallas via San Antonio, on Greyhound bus no. 1265, substantially following Interstate Route 35 for the entire trip leaving Laredo at 3 a.m. and arriving in Dallas at about 2:20 p.m. the same day.

Warren Report, p. 736.

[FN 1204 - CE 2129, p. 6; CE 2121, p. 8, 60; 75-77.

[FN 1205 - CE 2577, 2121, pp. 61, 77-78; CE 2130, 2456, p. 6.

[FN 1206 - CE 2129, p. 2; CE 2130, 2577.]

8 October 1963

It must be stressed that the voice intercept and photographic coverage was not (and normally is not) processed in "real time". The means of acquisition and the volume of the information precludes anything but the spot reporting of items judged by the monitor to be of more than ordinary interest and, therefore, noted in summary logs. Full texts of selected items require consultation of the tape and either a full transcription or full translation or both. Photographic coverage tends to become available in quantity lots which requires scanning and selection on a rapid and accelerated basis in four or five "day "peaks". One of the "triggers" that normally operates to focus and accelerate more speedy review and reporting of this kind of raw intelligence is the mention of a name. This was precisely what occurred in the second of two conversations on 1 October with the Soviet Embassy, during which the speaker said he was "Lee OSWALD". It was this information reported by the Station to headquarters in its first indication on OSWALD on 8 October 1963.

The Mexico Station did one more thing in its 8 October report on Lee OSWALD based upon its 1 October voice intercepts: it coupled the data with descriptive information it had acquired from a sensitive collateral source - a photograph of a male individual, apparently an American, who was observed entering the Soviet Embassy on 1 October. The Station reported this detail on the 8th as a matter of coincident fact. The Station did not assert or suggest that the data deduced from the photograph was in fact OSWALD, or indeed, was in any way related to OSWALD. [MEXI 6453 (IN 36017), 9 October 1963.]

Study, 2 May 1975, p. 6

10 October 1963 (date of CIA dissemination to FBI et al)

23. QUESTION: What was the FBI reaction to the CIA report of October 10, regarding OSWALD's visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City? Why did the FBI not request additional information or follow-up information by the CIA? What was the FBI evaluation of OSWALD in view of the CIA report?

ANSWER: The investigation of OSWALD in 1963 prior to receipt of the Central Intelligence Agency communication dated October 10, 1963, was directed toward the primary objective of ascertaining the nature of OSWALD's sympathies for, and connection with, the FPCC or subversive elements. The Central Intelligence Agency communication which reported that a man, tentatively identified as OSWALD, had inquired at the Soviet Embassy concerning a telegram which had been sent to Washington did not specify the nature of the telegram. This contact with the Soviet Embassy interjected a new aspect into the investigation and raised the obvious questions of why he was in Mexico and exactly what were his relations with the Soviets. However, the information available was not such that any additional conclusions could be drawn as to OSWALD's sympathies, intentions or activities at that time. Thus, one of the objectives of the continuing investigation was to ascertain the nature of his relations with the Soviets considering the possibility that he could have been recruited by the Soviet Intelligence Services. The Central Intelligence Agency communication dated October 10, 1963, stated that any further information received concerning OSWALD would be furnished and that our liaison representatives in Mexico City were being advised. On October 18, 1963, one of our FBI liaison representatives in Mexico City was furnished this information by Central Intelligence Agency and he arranged follow-up with Central Intelligence Agency in Mexico City for further information and started a check to establish OSWALD's entry into Mexico. Subsequent to the assassination, Central Intelligence Agency also advised us of OSWALD's contact with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City at the time of his visit there.

Commission Exhibit no. 833 [FBI Letter to RANKIN dated 6 April 1964.

18 October 1963

A cablegram to this Bureau (FBI) from our Legal Attache in Mexico dated October 18, 1963, which furnished information from CIA classified "Secret - Not to be Further Disseminated", reporting that Lee OSWALD had contacted Soviet Vice Consul Valeriy V. KOSTIKOV of the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, on September 28, 1963. Our Legal Attache indicated he was attempting to establish OSWALD's entry into Mexico and his current whereabouts.

[Commission Exhibit no. 834, p. 9]

25 October 1963

Mr. HOSTY. I then received a communication on the 25th of October from the New Orleans office advising me that another agency had determined that Lee OSWALD was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in the early part of October 1963.

Mr. STERN. Did they tell you anything else?

Mr. HOSTY. No. Just very briefly that there had been a contact.

Mr. STERN. Did this increase your effort to find him?

Mr. HOSTY. Very much so, yes. I became curious then. . . .

[IV.H.447]

Mr. HOSTY. . . . I was quite interested in determining the nature of his contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. I had not resolved that on the 22nd of November. We were still waiting to resolve that. . . .

[IV H 459]

30 October 1963

An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau (FBI) dated 30 October 1963, wherein SA James P. HOSTY, Jr., reported a pretext interview in the vicinity of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Such interview revealed Marina OSWALD was residing with Mrs. Michael R. PAINE and that Lee Harvey OSWALD visited Marina at this address but was not living there.

[Commission Exhibit no. 834, p. 9]

31 October 1963

Report of SA Milton R. KAACK dated 31 October 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which set forth results of additional investigation regarding OSWALD.

[Commission Exhibit no. 834, p. 9]

9 November 1963 (date of letter to Soviet Embassy)

Dear Sirs:

This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico.

I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States.

I had not planned to contact the Soviet Embassy in Mexico ~~as~~^{so} they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the Embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

Of course, the Soviet Embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban Consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization "Fair Play for Cuba Committee", of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st. Agent James P. HOSTY warned me that if I engaged in F.P.C.C. activities in Texas the F.B.I. will again take an "interest" in me.

This agent also "suggested" to Marina Nicholayevna that she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F.B.I.

Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visas as soon as they come.

Also, this is to inform you of the birth on October 20, 1963 of a daughter, Audrey Marina OSWALD in Dallas, Texas, to my wife.

/s/
Lee H. OSWALD

Commission Exhibit no. 15

19 November 1963

Letter from New Orleans office to this Bureau (FBI)
dated 19 November 1963, changing the office of origin
of the Lee Harvey OSWALD investigation from New Orleans
to Dallas.

[Commission Exhibit no. 834, p. 9]

22 November 1963

At no time during his stay in Mexico City did the CIA acquire a photograph of OSWALD. A review of all coverage, voice intercept, as well as photographic, of both the Soviet and Cuban Embassies was conducted by the Station on 22 and 23 November 1963 after the assassination, going back to materials from August 1963, revealed no CIA photographic coverage of OSWALD at any time during his time in Mexico City. Moreover, although it had made a cabled request on 15 October, the Mexico Station had no photograph of OSWALD in its records, nor did it receive one from headquarters - which did not have one either - before 22 November 1963.

This review of voice intercept transcripts by the monitor and other personnel on the basis of the 1 October intercept - which had been reported to headquarters and disseminated to the interested members of the intelligence community (as a former Marine OSWALD was a Navy and FBI case and potentially of interest to the Department of State) - turned up matches, based upon content, with materials intercepted on 27 and 28 September 1963. Analysis based upon voice comparison (except for what could be recalled by the monitor - and this was not an insignificant element because of the memorably poor Russian spoken by OSWALD) could not be made because the tapes, in accordance with the normal practice, had been erased and re-used.

Study, 2 May 1975, p. 5

From interrogation of 28 November 1963

DURAN said that only she and the Consul are in the Consulate. She said that the first time that Lee Harvey OSWALD was in the Consulate in the morning, to request information about getting to Cuba, she did not observe him very well. In the afternoon, however, when he had the argument with the Consul, she did observe him closely and is sure that he was not wearing glasses.

There is no red-headed negro in the Embassy.

Memorandum to RANKIN, dated 21 February 1964, from HELMS
(DURAN soft file)

23 November 1963

She (Silvia DURAN) remembered his (OSWALD's) name because of his unusually characteristics and the circumstances of his visit, i.e., that he was married to a Russian and said he belonged to the "Fair Play for Cuba"; that she checked his data in the Consulate's archives and she was then sure it was the same person. That he is blond, short, poorly dressed, that his face gets red when he talks; that he was denied a visa be-ause the Consul told him that in order to obtain one he would first need a visa from the Russian Consulate and this procedure would take about four months and urged OSWALD " to leave Mexico. OSWALD became angry and for this reason she had to call the Consul with whom he had an argument. That OSWALD was told that the aid which could be given to him was to advise him to go to the Russian Consulate. The Consul then spoke by telephone to the person in charge of that office, and was informed that the case would have to be referred to Moscow and that there would be a four month delay. That in the afternoon of the same day Lee Harvey OSWALD returned to the Cuban Consulate and that she confirmed that he would only be given a visa when he had one from the Russian Consulate giving him, on a piece of paper, her name Silvia DURAN with the office number but that OSWALD was not given her address since he had no reason to have it. That it was not her place to telephone the Russian Consulate and if she did it was in an official form add to help Lee OSWALD in the interest of performing her duties. That if she gave him her telephone number it was so that he could later ask if the visa had been obtained, but he never called again.

Memorandum to RANKIN, dated 21 February 1964, from HELMS
(DURAN soft file)

17 September 1963

On 27 November 1963 the FBI reported to HELMS that on 17 September 1963 OSWALD was in New Orleans where he applied for unemployment compnesation on that day. . . . every indication, . . . , would lead to the conclusion that he remained in New Orleans until 25 September 1963.

[Memorandum for the Record, 27 November 1963]

[DIRECTOR 85258, 27 November 1963]

[DIRECTOR 85653, 28 November 1963]

18 September 1963

At noon, according to ALVARADO, on 18 September, he went to the Cuban Consulate to turn passport photographs over to the Consul AZCUE.

. . . saw group of 3 persons conversing on patio a few feet away. One was tall, thin, negro with reddish hair (obviously dyed), prominent cheek bones, noticeable scar on lower right side of chin, rapid speaker, Cuban accent, spoke some English. Another was white person who ALVARADO had previously seen carrying a Canadian passport in waiting room. Canadian had green eyes, blondish hair, "existensialist" hairdo with pompadour, dark eyeglasses of type with mirror like reflection on outer surface. Third person was Lee Harvey OSWALD. ALVARADO completely convinced from published photographs that this was OSWALD, not shadow of doubt in his mind.

OSWALD was wearing a black sport coat, buttoned up white shirt with short collar tabs, not tie, dark gray pants, clear eyeglasses.

[MEXI 7069 (IN 68376), 26 November 1963]

See cable for further details of ALVARADO's visit to the Cuban Consulate on 18 September 1963.

Later, ALVARADO saw pretty girl, believed to be Cuban employee of Consulate, give OSWALD abrazo embrace and tell him she living at Calle Juárez no. 407 where he could find her. Girl appeared about 20 years old, manners reminded ALVARADO of prostitute.

[Ibid.]

End of September 1963

ALVARADO claimed he phoned the American Embassy several times to report his belief someone important in the U.S. to be killed, used name Jorge KYNAUT (phonetic) to protect his identity. Was asked if call related to visa matter, replied no, political matter, wished to speak to person of confidence. First time was screened by two females, finally spoke to man who said he would call back. ALVARADO left phone number 30-19-52 (since changed). Man never called. ALVARADO tried repeatedly contact Embassy by phone was finally told "Quit wasting our time. We are working here, " not playing."

[MEXI 7069 (IN 68376), 26 November 1963]

25 November 1963

According to ALVARADO, when he saw OSWALD's photograph in the newspapers he again contacted the Embassy.

[MEXI 7069 (IN 68376), 26 November 1963]

26 November 1963

Station officer accompanied by Embassy Security Officer interviewed Gilberto Nolasco ALVARADO Ugarte.

[MEXI 7069 (IN 68376), 26 November 1963]

26 November 1963

Two Station officers interrogated ALVARADO again in
Safehouse evening of 26 November 1963.

[MEXI 7098 (IN 69127), 27 November 1963]

26 November 1963

Ambassador Joaquin HERNANDEZ Armas, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, at 1839 last evening (26 November 1963) telephoned President DORTICOS of Cuba. In this conversation, which like the first is taped, DORTICOS expressed concern over the possibility that the Mexican police had interrogated Silvia DURAN about money.

[MEXI 7104 (IN 69225), 27 November 1963]

26 November 1963 (Dissemination)

CIA informed FBI, State, and the White House of ALVARADO's visit to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City where he made a statement about Lee Harvey OSWALD. He said that on 18 September 1963 he saw Lee Harvey OSWALD receive six thousand five hundred dollars in a meeting inside the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

[DIRECTOR 85089, 26 November 1963]

NB: According to Blind Memorandum from Mexico City files ALVARADO contacted the American Embassy on 25 November 1963. Date of memorandum: 25 November 1963.

27 November 1963 (Dissemination)

CIA disseminated to the FBI, State, and the White House, the information on ALVARADO contained in MEXI 7069 (IN 68376), 26 November 1963.

[DIRECTOR 85199, 27 November 1963]

27 November 1963

Headquarters agrees that Mexico should obtain cooperation of Major JEREZ, ALVARADO's Nicaraguan case officer, and be present during interrogation of ALVARADO.

[DIRECTOR 85616, 27 November 1963 : MEXI 7107 (IN 69310),
27 November 1963]

28 November 1963 (date reported)

Clark ANDERSON, Legal Attache, told COS and Ambassador MANN of rumor that "OSWALD had deposited five thousand dollars in a bank in the United States."

On 27 November Ambassador in presence of COS asked ANDERSON about this rumor again. Rumor was on radio and television in Mexico. ANDERSON said he had no information from his headquarters to confirm or deny this.

COS has not heard rumor; feels sure ANDERSON or someone in his office did hear the rumor. Now assume ALVARADO may have heard same rumor.

[MEXI 7114 (IN 69621), 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

FBI levi^ed on CIA official request for full information on source and origin of rumor about five thousand dollar bank deposit (made by OSWALD, presumably after he returned from Mexico on 3 October 1963).

[DIRECTOR 85654, 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

Mexico City Station asks Headquarters' permission turn ALVARADO over to the Ministry of Government (internal security).

[MEXI 7119 (IN), 28 November 1963]

Headquarters told Station do not turn ALVARADO over to the Mexicans. Hqs officially asked FBI for their position on this move, and pending FBI's answer and our final consideration, ALVARADO should not be surfaced to the Mexicans or turned over to them.

[DIRECTOR 85661, 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963 (Dissemination)

CIA disseminated to the FBI, State, and the White House, the results of ALVARADO's second interrogation by CIA officers during the evening of 26 November 1963.

[DIRECTOR 85662, 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

FBI requests that CIA turn ALVARADO over to Mexican authorities and, if appropriate, that CIA request Mexican authorities to interrogate ALVARAO in detail. FBI understands that Mexican authorities have capability to polygraph; requests CIA request Me^xicans that ALVARADO be put on polygraph.

FBI asks for results of the interrogation as soon as possible and that the Legal Attache be kept advised of developments.

Headquarters instructs Mexico Station to carry out FBI's requests.

[DIRECTOR 85663, 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963

ALVARADO turned over to the Mexican Ministry of Government
at 1630 Washington time on 28 November 1963.

[DIRECTOR 85666, 28 November 1963]

[MEXI 7124 (IN), 28 November 1963]

28 November 1963 (Dissemination)

CIA informs the FBI, the White House, and the State Department that "Acting on a request made to this Agency by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on 28 November 1963, our Agency is instructing its office in Mexico City to turn over Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan informant who claims that he saw Lee OSWALD accept six thousand five hundred dollars in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on 18 September 1963 to assassinate President Kennedy, to officials of the Mexican Ministry of Government for further interrogation and investigation. On 28 November, ALVARADO had still not changed his story, despite increasing doubt that it was true. The Nicaraguan Intelligence Service, for which ALVARADO once worked, is dispatching a senior official to Mexico City to assist in the interrogation and investigation at the discretion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Notification of the appropriate Mexican office for the turnover was effected at 1630 Washington time on 28 November 1963.

[DIRECTOR 85666, 28 November 1963]

29 November 1963

(Captain National) Franklin Anthony Wheelock Garcia,
arrives in Mexico City to assist in interrogation of
ALVARADO. GARCIA chief of Anti-Communist Section,
Office of National Security, Nicaragua.

[MANA 4614 (IN 69671), 28 November 1963]

29 November 1963 (Dissemination)

CIA informs FBI, White House, and State Department that "The first very sketchy report on the progress of the Mexican official interrogation of Gliberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan whom has claimed he saw Lee OSWALD receive 6500 dollars in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on 18 September 1963, shows he is telling essentially the same story. One difference is that he failed to recognize a photograph of Silvia DURAN as an employee of the Cuban Embassy, whereas he did so recognize her when interrogated previously by CIA personnel. The Mexican official during the interrogation of ALVARADO says he 'doubts' ALVARADO's story and will begin work to 'break' him. This information was received in Mexico City at 1330 hours Washington time, 29 November 1963.

[DIRECTOR 85744, 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963

On this date, COS, Mexico City passed memorandum to
Clark ANDERSON, Legal Attache, on Gilberto ALVARADO.

[Memorandum for Mr. Clark D. ANDERSON, dated 29 November
1963; subject: Gilberto Nolasco ALVARADO Ugarte]

29 November 1963

Captain GARCIA*arrived in Mexico City.

[MEXI 7156 (IN), 29 November 1963]

Captain WHEELLOCK Garcia

29 November 1963

LITEMPO/4 states that after first session with ALVARADO he believes ALVARADO's story a fantastic lie; after second session and all previous and interim interrogations, ALVARADO sticks to same story on OSWALD. LITEMPO/4 "inclined" believe ALVARADO telling truth in general outline; but believes he mixed up on dates.

[MEXI 7156 (IN), 29 November 1963]

29 November 1963

COS passed contents of paragraphs 1 and 2 (except for identity of source) of MEXI 7156 to Legal Attache and to Ambassador. Information passed orally; source described as "Mexican official".

[MEXI 7156 (IN), 29 November 1963]

30 November 1963

At 1300 hours (Mexico City time) on 30 November 1963 LITEMPO/4 reported to COS that ALVARADO has signed a statement saying that story of seeing OSWALD inside the Cuban Embassy is completely false. He also stated that had not seen anyone handed money by Cuban Consular officers. He said too that he had not called the U.S. Embassy on 20 September to warn them. He said his first call to the US Embassy was on 25 November the evening he saw he saw the U.S. Embassy security officer.

[MEXI 7168 (IN 70860), 30 November 1963]

30 November 1963 (Dissemination)

ALVARADO admitted to Mexican security officials in writing that his whole story of having seen Lee OSWALD receive money in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City to assassinate President Kennedy was false.

[DIRECTOR 86063, 30 November 1963]

2 December 1963

Captain GARCIA*saw ALVARADO afternoon of 2 December for first time. Meeting lasted only seven minutes. In brief interview in company two Mexican officials ALVARADO reverted to previous story. Said he told Mexicans he fabricating because he was "mentally mistreated".

Information reported to Legal Attache and Ambassador.

[MEXI 7203 (IN 71902), 2 December 1963]

Captain WHEELLOCK Garcia

3 December 1963

Headquarters reaches decision to have ALVARADO put on polygraph. Asks Station to arrange with Mexicans to have ALVARADO released to us for several days. Our man will be in charge of polygraph interview, he will be assisted by Clark ANDERSON, who has been selected here to act as interpreter

[DIRECTOR 86563, 3 December 1963]

3 December 1963

Ambassador MANN sent cable to Mr. Alexis JOHNSON of State on 3 December recounting contents of MEXI 7203 and recommending that FBI and CIA consider sending experts (including polygraph operator) to Managua to interrogate ALVARADO.

[MEXI 7209 (IN 72684), 3 December 1963]

5 December 1963

Mexico Station forwards to headquarters copies of ALVARADO's
interrogation by the Mexicans (Ministry of Government).

[HMMA 22561, 5 December 1963]

5 December 1963

ANDERSON and GARCIA (FBI) to pick up ALVARADO and take him to safehouse. Mexican police will accompany but will not enter apartment. ANDERSON alone will serve as interpreter.

[MEXI 7256 (IN 74273), 5 December 1963]

5 December 1963

Preliminary questioning of ALVARADO took place. Initial attitude one of resentment against Embassy for turning him over to the Mexicans after his volunteering his help. Resented Mexicans' treatment of him.

Hope to know early afternoon 6 December whether ALVARADO will accept polygraph.

[MEXI 7267 (IN 74696), 6 December 1963]

6 December 1963

ALVARADO's polygraph indicated he fabricating facts of his story. Interrogation revealed he unsure of day of week he allegedly saw OSWALD. Thinks that it was on Tuesday which would have been 17 September.

When shown photographs of OSWALD during testing, deception patterns were evidenced. When ALVARADO was confronted with this he stated he had utmost confidence in polygraph and that it must be correct.

We concluded interrogation with ALVARADO admitting he must have made honest mistake in relating original story in his identification of OSWALD.

[MEXI 7289 (IN 75588), 7 December 1963]

7 December 1963 (Dissemination)

Headquarters informs FBI of the results of ALVARADO's interrogation and polygraph. States "A representative of your Bureau participated in the interrogation of OSWALD".

[DIRECTOR 87667, 7 December 1963]

8 December 1963

ALVARADO returned by Mexican authorities to Managua,
Nicaragua on TACA flight no. 773; left Mexico at
0930 hours.

[MEXI 7290 (IN 75835), 7 December 1963]

13 December 1963 (Dissemination)

CIA dissemination to the FBI:

"Attached is a translation of the Mexican Police interrogation report on Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan who claimed to have seen Lee OSWALD accept \$6500 in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City to assassinate President KENNEDY. The report states that ALVARADO retracted these assertions and admitted that he made them to induce the U.S. to take stronger action against Cuba.

"The two persons whom ALVARADO met and to whom he first told his story are undoubtedly officers of this Agency. His claim that they used FBI credentials is, of course, absolutely false. Our officers use no credentials in Mexico City.

"As you know, ALVARADO retracted the confession of fabrication which he made to the Mexican police and had to be re-interrogated by representatives of this Agency and your Bureau. This later interrogation showed that he was probably lying."

[CSCI 3/779,136 13 December 1963]

(NB: This dissemination was later passed to the Warren Commission as attachment F to a memorandum dated 1 June 1964, q.v.)

31 January 1964

CIA memorandum to the Warren Commission in which is enclosed a presentation of the information developed by CIA on or about Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City. We have included in this paper only hard, substantive information. Any judgements that are made represent professional evaluations by individuals who have worked over the years as specialists in their field. Speculation, rumor, and vague detail not directly related to OSWALD's activity have not been included.

"Pursuant to our discussion on 14 January 1964, I have given the enclosure an appropriate classification. The compromise of this material in its present form would lead directly to the destruction of current sources and methods of this Agency in Mexico and elsewhere."

[Memorandum for J. Lee RANKIN, dated 31 January 1964; subject: Information developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963. Memorandum signed by Richard HELMS, DDP.]

21 April 1964

Letter from J. Lee RANKIN -

"Upon review of our complete file on this matter, we find that we lack full documentation of the investigation conducted of these allegations. It would be helpful if our records could be supplemented by a report from your Agency supplying more details regarding the investigation undertaken by your Agency and other concerned agencies into this matter and your evaluation as to the truth of ALVARADO's assertions. In particular, it would be helpful if a report could be submitted by the expert who conducted the poly-graph examination which emphasizes the specific conclusions which he made based on the responses by ALVARADO in answering key questions on this matter."

[Letter to Richard HELMS, dated 21 April 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN of the Warren Commission.]

1 June 1964

CIA's response to RANKIN's memorandum, dated 21 April 1964.

"Reference is made to your memorandum, dated 21 April 1964, requesting additional documentation of the investigation of allegations against Lee Harvey OSWALD that were made by Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte.

"Attached to this memorandum are exact texts of the following disseminations relative to ALVARADO that were made to other U.S. Government agencies:

"a. OUT Teletype No. 85089, dated 26 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.

"b. OUT Teletype No. 85199, dated 27 November 1963, Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"c. OUT Teletype No. 85662, dated 28 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.

"d. OUT Teletype No. 86063, dated 30 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.

"e. OUT Teletype No. 85666, dated 28 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.

"f. Memorandum, dated 12 December 1963 [sic - 13], Subject: Mexican Interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO.

"g. OUT Teletype No. 87667, dated 7 December 1963, Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

"These disseminations will, we believe, document the ALVARADO phase of the case and show this Agency's opinion of his reliability. Because of the sensitive sources and methods involved, an appropriate sensitivity indicator has been affixed.

"Your request for a report from the polygraph operator who examined ALVARADO will be subject of a separate memorandum."

[Memorandum for J. Lee RANKIN, dated 1 June 1964, from Richard HELMS.]

4 June 1964

CIA memorandum to J. Lee RANKIN of the Warren Commission which is a revised and consolidated version of the information relating to ALVARADO contained in two earlier memoranda to the Commission, dated 31 January and 1 June 1964.

[Memorandum to J. Lee RANKIN, dated 4 June 1964, from Richard HELMS.]

13 October 1964

Letter from J. Lee RANKIN to DCI -

"We are enclosing a copy of your SECRET document dated 31 January 1964, concerning information developed by CIA on the activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City, 28 September - 3 October 1963.

"We have deleted all reference to the Secret Agent by the marking, 'D'. Since this document was cited in our summary report, we are requesting your authority to publish it in this form. If this is not agreeable, may we have a synopsis of this document which may be published."

Enclosure - CD (Commission Document) 347 and 1084.

[Letter to John A. McCONE, dated 13 October 1964, from J. Lee RANKIN of the Warren Commission.]

Commission Document 347 - Copy at National Archives but remains a classified document and has been withheld from the public. (Memorandum of 31 January 1964)

Commission Document 1084 - became Commission Document 1084e. Memorandum from CIA to Warren Commission; subject: Information developed on the Activity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City. Includes pages 154-157 of FBI document dated 18 May 1964 [Commission Exhibit no. 2121] CIA Memorandum (4 June 1964) and pages 154-157 are combined in Commission Exhibit no. 3152.

On 7/17/64 of BUFILE File # 7/17/64
 by SA A. HAROLD LAWRENCE/Jm Date dictated 7/17/64
 This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/17/64

1

Mr. ISRAEL HORWITZ was telephonically contacted in an effort to make an appointment for an interview. He was contacted at telephone number 1165 West Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois, on three weeks ago. Mr. HORWITZ acknowledged that about three weeks ago he had his business from 1165 West Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois, to 6344 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that his current business operated under the name Show Time.

Mr. HORWITZ acknowledged that he has been known in the music business in Chicago under the name of JACK HOWARD for many years.

Mr. HORWITZ stated that he would not discuss the matter involving JACK RUBENSTEIN as he wanted to part with the matter of an individual. Mr. HORWITZ refused to make himself available for an interview and stated he wished he had never known JACK RUBENSTEIN. Mr. HORWITZ stated RUBENSTEIN was only a passing acquaintance of his and he knew nothing concerning him.

On 7/17/64 at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS File # 44-645
 by SA WILLIAM R. BRODERICK/shw Date dictated 7/17/64
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

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On 7/17/64 File # 7/17/64
 by SA A. HAROLD LAWRENCE/Jm Date dictated 7/17/64
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20505

4 June 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
 General Counsel
 President's Commission on the
 Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Information Developed on the Activity
 of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City

1. On 26 November 1963 a young Latin American, referred to herein as "D", came to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. He claimed he had been in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City on 18 September 1963 when a man he later recognized to be Lee Harvey OSWALD received \$6,900 in cash to kill an important person in the United States.

2. "D" described the circumstances as follows: While standing by a bathroom door about noon he saw a group of three persons conversing on a patio a few feet away. One was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair, obviously dyed, who spoke rapidly in both Spanish and English. He had prominent cheek bones and a noticeable scar on the lower right side of his chin. The second was a white person whom the subject had seen previously in a waiting room carrying a Canadian passport. The white person had green eyes, blondish hair, with a pompadour haircut, and dark eyeglasses. The third person allegedly was Lee Harvey OSWALD. "D" was completely convinced of this from published photos of OSWALD following the assassination. OSWALD was wearing a black sport coat, buttoned-up white shirt with short collar tabs, no tie, dark gray pants, and clear eyeglasses.

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He had a green passport in his pocket, wore a wrist watch with a yellow band, and appeared to have a pistol in a shoulder holster. A tall Cuban joined the group momentarily and passed American currency to the Negro. The Negro then allegedly said to OSWALD in English, "I want to kill the man." OSWALD replied, "You're not man enough, I can do it." The Negro then said in Spanish, "I can't go with you. I have a lot to do." OSWALD replied, "The people are waiting for me back there." The Negro then gave OSWALD \$6,500 in large denomination U.S. bills, saying, "This isn't much." After hearing this conversation, "D" said that he telephoned the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City several times on 20 September before the assassination in an attempt to report his belief that someone important in the United States was to be killed, but was finally told by someone at the Embassy to stop wasting his time.

3. "D" was known to this Agency as a former informant of a Latin American security service. His reliability was considered questionable by U.S. authorities although he had not been wholly discredited. "D" claimed he was in Mexico City working against the Cuban Communists for his service. The service, however, has denied that he was acting on its behalf. While investigation in the United States showed that OSWALD could not possibly have been in Mexico City on 18 September (he was known to have been in New Orleans on both 17 and 19 September), intensive interrogation failed to shake "D's" story.

4. On 23 November 1963 the Mexican police interviewed him. At first "D" persisted in his story but on 30 November he admitted in a signed statement that his whole account about OSWALD was false. He admitted he had not seen Lee OSWALD at all and that he had not seen anybody paid money in the Cuban Embassy. He also admitted he had not tried repeatedly to phone a warning to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City on 20 September as he had previously claimed. Instead he had first contacted the U.S. Embassy after the assassination. "D" said that his motive in telling this false story was to help get himself admitted into the United States so that he could participate in action against Fidel Castro. He said that he hated Castro and thought that his story about OSWALD, if believed, would help cause the United States to take action against Castro.

5. Following the above interrogation, "D" promptly retracted the confession he had made to the Mexican authorities asserting that it had been extorted from him under pressure. He was then questioned by U.S. authorities using a polygraph machine. "D" voluntarily consented to the use of this equipment. During the questioning it was pointed out to him that he was not being truthful, according to the polygraph, in identifying photographs of OSWALD as the person he saw in the Cuban Consulate. He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph, that he would not attempt to refute the results, and that he "must have been mistaken." In addition he changed his story regarding the day he visited the Cuban Consulate, finally deciding it took place on Tuesday, 17 September. It was concluded from the results of the polygraph test that "D" had fabricated his story about OSWALD in toto. "D" has since been deported by the Mexican authorities to his native country.

Richard Helms
Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

IX. ALLEGATION BY T-32

On November 25, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan Communist from the Mexican City. From this contact, T-32 learned that he was to travel to Cuba to assist in the Cuban Revolution. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while source was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man who appeared to be holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person was LEE HARRY OSWALD.

Source stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by source:

Negro (in English): I want to kill the man.

OSWALD: You're not man enough. I can do it.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD \$9,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much. Of this sum, \$1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, source stated that the United States bank notes were in a small sack about one fourth of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out \$1,500 extra for expenses and \$5,000 as "advance payment."

T-32 stated that Oswald had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to source, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

T-32 was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset source's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

T-32 advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from source's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

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".....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 18th of September of this year in the Cuban Consulate had a certain resemblance. About sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (assassin of the President of the United States). That was the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness had knowledge of this fact in his favor to exhibit it for the purpose of not being initially set forth for the purpose of making an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the government of FIDEL CASTRO RIZ and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life the witness had dedicated himself to combating communism and he regrets at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, source claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1963, in Mexico, D. F.

After reinterrogating him, source, T-32 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "in this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these answers. These responses and these with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-32 was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only American on he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
May 13, 1964

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I. INTRODUCTION

That portion of the information recorded herein relating to inquiries in Mexico was furnished by confidential sources abroad who, subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, were requested by confidential investigation designed to develop all aspects of the activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

II. TRAVEL TO MEXICO BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD
(September 26-27, 1963)

(A) OSWALD'S Application for United States Passport,
June 24, 1963

United States State Department records disclose that on June 24, 1963, OSWALD applied for a United States passport at New Orleans, Louisiana, stating that he intended to depart from New Orleans during the period from October to December, 1963, for proposed travel as a tourist of three months' to a year's duration to England, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Finland, Italy and Portugal. He was issued United States Passport No. DO 92523 at New Orleans on June 25, 1963.

This passport was valid for three years for travel to all countries except Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Vietnam under communist control.

This passport was found among OSWALD's effects following his arrest at Dallas, Texas, on November 24, 1963.

(B) OSWALD'S Mexican Tourist Visa
On November 23, 1963, T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that the official records of the Mexican Government reflected that one LEE HARVEY OSWALD had entered

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

IX. ALLEGATION BY T-32

On November 25, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for T-32 to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while source was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with previously reddish hair, the second was a man whose name was not recalled, and the third person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Source stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by source:

Negro (in English): I want to kill the man.

OSWALD: You're not man enough. I can do it.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD \$6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, \$1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, source stated that the United States bank notes were in small stacks of four of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out \$1,500 extra for expenses and \$5,000 an "advance payment."

T-32 stated that Oswald had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to source, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

T-32 was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 25, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset source's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

T-32 advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from source's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

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".....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 15th of September of this year in the Cuban Consulate had a certain physical build, about sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (husband of the President of the United States). After the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness took advantage of this fact in his favor to exploit it, furnishing versions such as those initially set forth, for the purpose of provoking an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the Government of FIDEL CASTRO and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life he has been dedicated himself to combating communism and he considered at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, source claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1964, in Mexico, D. F.

After reiterating his story, T-32 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1964. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these questions. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-32 was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only explanation he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 15, 1964, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself the other consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS RELATING TO OSWALD

(A) Allegation by SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON Concerning OSWALD and SILVIA DUBAN

The White House at Washington, D. C., received a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Apartment 4, Miami, Florida.

This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was so motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper included the allegation that OSWALD had an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, D. I., from where they departed together in the Cuban Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation.

LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, who reportedly was in

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On January 17, 1964, T-5 advised that he had been unable to locate a "Cabello Blanco" restaurant in Mexico, D. F., but stated that there is a "Cabello Bazo" restaurant

20 October 1964

Memorandum to J. Lee RANKIN from Richard HELMS, dated
20 October 1964. (Reference RANKIN's letter, 13.10.64)

"The Commission's Report (pages 307-308) contains
information furnished by this Agency in memorandum
dated 31 January 1964 and 1 June 1964. Since both include
information relative to intelligence methods and operations
which should not be placed in the public domain, I suggest
the use of the revised and consolidated version dated 4
June 1964."

[Memorandum for J. Lee RANKIN, dated 20 October 1964, from "
Richard HELMS; subject: Information Developed on the Acti-
vity of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City.]